

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

COWS' WINTER.

L. p. 25.—Cows, by all means, like everything else, should have all the fresh air they can get, and in winter all the sun they can get. I want no milk or beef from cattle confined in stables during winter, as neither can be quite healthy. Neither will milk from cows so confined be as much in quantity, and most certainly not as good.

DISEASED HOES.

Hoes to thrive well must have exercise, fresh air and wholesome food. If they are to be used to all intents and purposes as tools, they must be kept in good health. If they are to be used as tools, they must be kept in good health. If they are to be used as tools, they must be kept in good health.

CLIPPING HORSES.

I have had 20 years' experience; have singed and clipped horses of all ages and condition, and always benefited the horses by the operation, especially when expected to do violent exercise. I have seen many horses that have been so much benefited by the operation that they have been sold for more than they were worth. I have seen many horses that have been so much benefited by the operation that they have been sold for more than they were worth.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Will W. M. E. Fallston, Maryland, give a more general description of his cows or cattle? Do they ever immediately under the skin? Upon being tapped with the hand does it give forth a sound like a hock bone? Do they shiver? Is the nose hot or natural? Do they rub much, if any? How are the faces, soft or otherwise? How are they fed? How housed? The disease looks to me like mange, and should have sulphur, two ounces a day for three days, or more, the animal being the white kept warm, with plenty of pure air and water. On the third day, in the morning, give one pound of sulphate of magnesia, two ounces Jamaica ginger, ground in two quarts of warm rain water. Let them lick salt and pulverized charcoal, equal parts, when they wish.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

In answer to Mr. E. Burroughs, although he does not state the form of disease, yet I think I have seen enough and had enough, among my own poultry, to suggest a remedy. My remedy for chickens generally is, give myrrh and the best ground Jamaica ginger—half a teaspoonful for full grown chickens. Myrrh, about the size of a large pea, twice a day for three days. M. H. J. recommends this as good. Word asked, old time broke up, charcoal, bones, either burnt or unburnt, are good.

FEEDING COWS.

Cows can be spared any time from three months old to nine years old, when not pregnant. The French are the great cow raisers so far as my experience goes, and upon consulting my library upon the matter, I find spaying in cows, as in hogs, dogs, &c., is to make them excessively fat and lazy, and not so much for the milk, which it rather enriches in quality than increases in quantity. As an operation it is not attended by much danger when in the hands of a practical operator; but I would not allow any one to attempt to tamper with my cows or sows even. The milk is generally increased for eighteen to twenty months, and then as a rule they run to fat.

OIL MEAL FOR HOGS.

Have any of your readers ever fed oil meal or cotton seed meal to hogs? Could such feed in any way affect the quality of the pork?

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successful applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to colloid or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colored people of the South as a means of curing all kinds of cuts, bruises and scratches.

GEEK WHICH WILL UNITE EVEN POLISHED STEEL. A Turkish recipe for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metallic surfaces, and which is said to unite even surfaces of polished steel, although exposed to moisture, is as follows:

"Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic, each of the size of a large pea, in as much spirit of wine will dissolve to render it liquid. In another vessel, dissolve in brandy as much isinglass, previously softened in water, as will make a two ounce vial of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved. Then mix the whole with heat. Keep in a vial closely stoppered. When it is to be used set the vial in boiling water."

WHY DO EGGS SPoil.

We find lining the shell a thin skin, which, when kept in a healthy condition by the albumen of the egg, is impervious to air, but if the egg remains too long in a position, the yolk, being heavier than the albumen, gradually sinks through it, and comes in contact with the skin, and having none of the requisite for keeping the skin lubricated and healthy, the skin soon becomes dry and pervious to air, which penetrates through it to the yolk, causing the albumen to rot. Therefore the true plan is to keep the yolk in its central position. By doing this, the egg can be preserved for a long time. My plan for accomplishing this, is to take a keg or barrel, and pack the eggs just as they come, and to lay a tier first around next to the staves and so continue until a layer is filled; so on till the barrel is full. Use oats for packing; jar them down as much as is required to keep them firmly in place. By rolling the barrel about a quarter around every few days, the yolks of the eggs will be kept as required. By making chalk marks across the head of the barrel at right angles across each other, you will have a guide for rolling the barrel as required. When eggs are packed in large quantities for market, I think this plan will be found convenient and safe.

SOAP.

D. Smith stated at Rochester Farmers' Club that he used one secret in making soap: "use good ash" and black ash being the best—boil the ash down strong, and then add the grease, and you will have the soap in three hours." He should have added, that if the lye, however strong, will effervesce freely when acids or strong vinegar is poured in, it has too much carbonic acid in its combination, and this must be abstracted by means of fresh lime, brought in any way into contact with it, the most convenient mode being to place it at the bottom of the leach in the usual way. In our younger days, a "wise" neighbor gave with much gravity the reason that the soap would not "come," that it was the wrong time of the moon. Heaving the moon innocent, we tried the acid test, which showed we were dealing with carbonate of potash instead of caustic potash. We threw in fresh powdered lime, and in a short time had excellent soap, much to the astonishment and half chagrin of the kind neighbor with the moon theory.

CREAM FOR THE CHEST.

I am glad to see that Daisy Eyebright procures her pastry unhealthily, as it is a compound not fit for any stomach. If she will

use cream and water, and a little salt—not more than one-third or one-fourth cream, or perhaps less—if the cream is sour, add a little soda; it will dry sooner than made of sweet cream—use squash, pumpkin, custard or fruit, with very little or no condiments, and I think she can grace her table with a dessert that will not be disapproved, and soon, if not at first, relish better than a richer dish.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS.

As frequent inquiries are made in your paper as to the best method of keeping eggs, I will send one which we have used several years with success.

Take a lump of quick lime as large as a quart measure; slake in a common water pail; dissolve half a pint of coarse salt and all to it—then fill the pail with water, and let it stand till entirely settled—then pour the clear liquid over the eggs, which must be set on the small end, in a jar or tub, after having been minutely examined to see that none are cracked. Eggs put in this way last of May, are perfectly fresh now.

Reshaping of Political Parties in Virginia.

The newspapers in Virginia, as a general thing, do not seem to be at all satisfied with the terms upon which the State has been readmitted to the enjoyment of the blessings of the Union. Some are even rampant at the amendments tacked to the act of reënfiliation, but others treat the matter more moderately, and, although not throwing up their caps in exultation at the event, seem to regard "half a loaf better than no bread." Propositions to commence the reshaping of political parties in the State have met with strong opposition in influential quarters. The suggestion of the Richmond *Enquirer* in favor of forming a flat-footed democratic party, upon the ground that there is a democratic element in the Legislature, is objected to by the *Whig*, which avers that during the canvass a democratic element was never heard of. "The name of democracy," continues the *Whig*, "was so offensive to everybody that it was never mentioned except by the Radicals," and suggests the same paper, "the members of the Legislature will certainly not take upon themselves the quarrels of the northern democracy or waste their energies upon the miserable abstractions which were our (Virginia's) curse in the past and will be in the future." This is simply an attempt to revive the old lines and re-establish the old landmarks which in olden times divided the democrats and whigs in Virginia.

The democrats were then led by the veteran Ritchie, of the *Enquirer*, and the whigs by the chivalric Pleasants, of the *Whig*. We trust the asperities and feuds that were then created between the champions of the two parties will not be revived, no matter what differences of opinion may arise in regard to questions of purely State policy.

But the present movement does not, unfortunately, seem to be entered into on the part of the old democratic organ with a profound desire for conciliation or compromise. It dogmatically expresses the opinion that "the democratic party will control the State," that "the issue must be narrowed down to a contest between the radical party and the democratic party," and then proceeds to give a list of the battle fields on which Southern soldiers have perished, and rekindle the sectional feelings which it was hoped would have been allowed to slumber for ever. We hardly think the mass of the people of Virginia want to fight those terrible battles over again, even in theory, in order to establish an oligarchy under the name of any party, but would prefer that new men, with enlarged and progressive ideas and actuated by sincerely patriotic motives, should assume the avowal of affairs, for a while at least, and instead of talking about reviving or reshaping parties proceed to the more congenial and praiseworthy task of restoring the Old Dominion to her pristine degree of prosperity and greatness.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New Scene in the Senate Chamber—The Negro Senator from Mississippi—Radical Fraternizing with the Noble Legislator.

(Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

Washington, Feb. 2, 1876. Revels, the Mississippi Senator, the first representative of his race and color chosen to fill a seat in the upper branch of the national legislature, made his appearance again to-day on the floor of the Senate. Revels was dressed in a black suit of fine cloth, coat very long and clerical like, and pants and vest of corresponding proportions. He wore dark gloves, also, and carried a mulatto colored stick. The distinguished darky made quite a sensation. The moment he came into the Senate Chamber and took his seat on the end of a luxurious lounge, several Senators hurried over to him, shook him warmly by the hand and welcomed him to his field of labor. Charles Sumner was among the first to offer, in very hearty style, smiling all over and saying a quantity of very pretty things, which the colored Senator heard with genuine pleasure. It was a spectacle worth looking at to see Sumner and Revels, thus practically illustrating the idea of political and social equality. Thayer, Chandler, Howard, Cameron, Warner, Spencer, Drake, Lewis, Howe and other Senators paid their respects. Cameron had quite a talk with Revels, Spencer, of Alabama, sat down with Revels, and while making his congratulations, took a full survey of the ladies in the gallery, who were looking down upon the scene, some with pleasure and others with astonishment and horror. Spencer, you must know, is a great favorite with the ladies. An effort was made to get little Garrett Davis to allow himself to be led into the presence of Revels for introduction, but the live Kentuckian could not see it; neither could the fascinating McCree, colleague of Davis, who clings to the old time prejudices with true ante bellum tenacity. Revels, during all this time, conducted himself in a manner that left no room for adverse criticism. He was dignified, polite, courteous, and not near so proud as Sumner himself, whose humility is generally recognized.

Genius and Labor.

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes so permeated with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance: "The subject interests me deeply, but I have no time. There, sir," is a pile of unanswered letters on the table. "I must reply before the session, (which was then three days off.) I have no time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

But Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do much to awaken public attention to it. "If there be as much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it."

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

William Anderson and James Hughes, in settling a difficulty between themselves, in Cherokee county, Ala., a few days since, shot and fatally wounded a deaf and dumb man named Joseph H. Stewart.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening, or like the evening, or like the Summer, aglow with promise; and the Autumn, rich with the golden sheaves where good work and deeds have ripened on the field.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing warmer than love; nothing more bright than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, and sweetest, the richest, the highest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

A naughty little boy, blubbering because his mother would not let him go down the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished said, "I didn't want to go swimmin' 'em, I only wanted to go down 'n' see the bad little boys down for going a swimmin' on a Sunday—boo hoo."

Among the residence of Ferdinand, Fla., are Senator Yulee and family and the Episcopal Bishop of the diocese. There are also other families of the old Southern aristocracy still residing there, and though impoverished, they still retain their hospitable proclivities.

Beroux the Radical ruler began in Alabama; the public debt of the State must \$253,521.33. Now it is \$3,356,063.51, with a large prospective increase during the current year. Either the white men of the State must take hold of its affairs and administer them wisely and more economically or bankruptcy and ruin must be accepted as the future lot of Alabama.

Fears are entertained that the Florida orange crop of this year will be seriously injured by the late unusually warm spell of weather. During last month the trees have budded. If uncheckered by a return of cold they will soon be in blossom. It would be a sad calamity for that section where hundreds are depending upon their orange crops for a living.

Messrs. Perry De Leon, of Savannah, and Randolph Ridgely, of Garke county, G., went to Demorest's ferry, below Augusta, last Saturday, for the purpose of fighting a duel, but the matter was amicably settled without fighting. The difficulty originated in one of the parties attempting to take the place sought by the other in a quadrille, at the recent tournament ball in Burke county.

Calvary is a little hill to the eye, but it is the only spot on earth that touches heaven. The Cross is foolishness to human reason, and a stumbling-block to human righteousness; but there only do truth and mercy meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other. Jesus Christ was a man of lower condition, and died a death of shame on an accursed tree, but there is salvation in no other.

MARRIED WOMEN in South Carolina will soon acquire control of their own property. The Legislature has just passed a bill which provides that no real or personal property held by a woman at the time of her marriage shall be subject to levy or sale for her husband's debts, but shall be her separate property, and that she may manage and dispose of the same in all respects as though she were a man.

A FEW mornings since a negro woman in Nashville got drunk, put her child's head into a noose, threw the other end of the rope over a rafter, and hauled away until the little sufferer's feet barely rested upon the floor. The devil then tied the child's hands to the rope and whipped her about half an hour, and left her in that condition. The girl was cut down by the neighbors, and was found to be so weak that she could scarcely stand.

FRIENDSHIP OF WOMEN.—It is a wondrous advantage to man in every pursuit or avocation, to secure an advisor in a sensible woman. In a woman is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman if she be really your friend will have a sensitive regard for your character and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do shabby things; for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She therefore seldom counsels you to any imprudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves and who loves him. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship must have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence.

Lord Macaulay As a Boy.

The following anecdote of Lord Macaulay is taken from a letter written by a Scotch schoolboy during his vacation to his father in Edinburgh, dated "Clapham, September 20, 1810." After describing his journey from the house of his tutor at Norfolk, and his arrival at Clapham, he goes on: "Mrs. Macaulay has got the finest family of children I ever saw. The eldest of them, a boy about ten, came and shook hands with me. A little after, George (my companion from London) told him I was a Scotch boy. He then got up, seized my hand and shook it most heartily. Then a keen dispute arose between him and his sisters about Scotland and England. He insisted that he was a Scotman, and should henceforth be called Tam instead of Tom. He called one of his sisters Jean instead of Jane, and a younger brother Jack, which put them both quite furious. It was the bloodiest row I ever saw. The writer of this used to often speak of Macaulay as the very cleverest boy he ever met, with one exception, the late John Gibson Lockhart. Both these boys were incessant readers."

How to Court in Church.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and ardent attachment, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, opened, with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse 6:

"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse:

"Then she fell upon her face, and bowed her self to the ground, and said unto him: 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?'"

He turned the book, pointing to the thirteenth and fourteenth verses of the Third Epistle of John:

"I had many to write, but I will not with pen and ink write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face."

From the above interview a marriage took place.

Dry Goods &c.

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS,
ALPACAS,
ALPACAS.

LENOS,
LENOS,
LENOS.

POPLINS,
POPLINS,
POPLINS.

PARCELS,
PARCELS,
PARCELS.

PIQUES,
PIQUES,
PIQUES.

LINENS,
LINENS,
LINENS.

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,
OIL CLOTHS,
OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME.

TO MULLINS & HUNT'S
TO MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

CHEAP GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME,
ALL THE TIME,
ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS.

OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS.

NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS.

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,
EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,
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qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty

of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

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the public.

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of design and fineness of finish, cannot be

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&c.

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TIN WARE.

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Spouting, and

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jan17

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